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Peace at Any Time.

Both here and abroad there has been printed an infinitude of misinformation bont peace and the relation thereto of the Administration of the United States.

It is true that there have been tain overtures on the part of our Government looking toward peace with Spain. These proceedings have not been shared with the representative of France at our national capital, nor yet with England's distinguished Ambassador, Bir Julian Pauncerore. They have been confined solely to the efforts of our pavy and our army in both hemispheres; all published statements to the contrary are destitute of foundation. The Administration has not entered, even remotely, upon negotiations for peace with Bpain or with any one representing or assuming to represent Spanish interests.

Spain knows what we have set out to do. Her Government has no illusions about our purposes. We have undertaken to set Cuba free, to take and keep Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Ladrones, and the Carolines. If the doing of these things is to involve the continuance of war it is for Spain and not for us to decide.

British Talk About an Anglo-American Alliance. The London reviews for July publish a number of articles in which the future relations of the United States and Great Britain are discussed. None of the comments on the subject, however, is so weighty as were those uttered by members of the British Government and members of her Majesty's Opposition in a memorable debate, which took place some weeks ago, and of which a detailed report is now before us. The debate was started by Sir CHARLES DILKE, who, in order that he might criticise the foreign policy of the Government, moved an amendment to a proposed appropriation for the expenses of the Foreign Office. He maintained that the only success which Lord SALISBURY could be said to have attained was that he had secured better relations with the United States. That success, however, could not in Sir Charles DILKES's opinion be ascribed to the Ministerial policy, which he would describe as rash and feeble. Especially rash and feeble had it been in the case of the United States, seeing that only three years ago Lord SALISBURY had rejected the principle of arbitration laid down by the United States in the case of Venezuela, and afterward had accepted it. Sir CHARLES did not seem to recognize that the community of interests between Great Britain and the United States in the Far East is really at the bottom of the more friendly feeling which now exists between the two countries. Curiously enough, he attributed the fact that better relations at present obtain between Great Britain and the United States exclusively to the conduct of Sir Julian Pauncefore, her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and to the action of the Opposition. the leader of which had discouraged debate on the Venezuelan question at a most critical period. Another eminent Liberal, Mr. Asquire, who, it will be remembered, was Home Secretary in the last Gladstone Cabinet, and in the Rosebery Cabinet, declared that he entirely agreed with what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had said in Birmingham when he declared that the closer union of Great Britain and America, not only in sympathy of thought, but in political cooperation, is no longer merely the ideal of those who see visions and dream dreams. Mr. Asquirm believed that such cooperation was destined to be one of the great civilizing forces of the twentieth century. Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT. also, the leader of the Opposition, heartily concurred in the strong language in which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had expressed the desire for closer and more permanent relations with the United States. "I think." he said, "that the right honorable gentleman knows very well that there is nobody who is more anxious and eager for such a result than myself. Ever since I have had anything to do with public life my great, and, I may add, my foremost object, has been the cultivation of good relations with the United States. I have seen some very mischievous attempts to represent that ties in the State upon that subject. There is no such difference. I venture to say that

Now let us see what was said upon the subject by the official representatives of the Government, Mr. CURZON, the political Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, said that he was glad to hear Sir CHARLES DILEE express the feeling of satisfaction, shared as he believed by both sides of the House, "at the friendly relations now existing between the American Government and people and ourselves." Mr. CURZON want on to observe that the Venezuelan question, although not yet entirely settled, was in a fair process of settlement. and that the Behring Sea question was among those about to be referred to an international commission. Thus, "on all sides we see the temperate and courteous handling of these American disputes by Lord SALBBURY, three years ago, bearing fruit which we hope will produce peace in the future." Mr. CUBZON, it will be noted, fails, like Sir CharLES DILKE, to perceive that the change in the relations between Great Britain and the United States is primarily due to the fact that both are deeply concerned in the maintenance of an open door in China, whereas Russia, France, and Germany would shut the door if they could. We should here mention that the only members of Parliament who opposed the idea of an alliance or even a cordial understanding be-Sween the two countries were the Irish

there is no member of the Liberal party,

any more than there is of the Unionist

party, who does not place friendship-alli-

very forefront of English foreign politics."

BERLAIN referred in the course of a speech, which practically closed the debate. Mr. JOHN MOBLEY, while expressing his personal love of America, had suggested that with regard to the question of an alliance the Irish might have something to say. Yes," rejoined Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, " the Irish will have something to say, and I am thankful to know that the Americans will not listen." The Colonial Secretary went on to express the opinion that Mr. Mon-LET's allusion to Irish-Americans was an unfriendly act, and that he would find himself mistaken if he supposed that "the Irish vote would stand for a moment in the way of the sympathies which bind together the Anglo-Saxon race. The Irish vote," he continued, "Is powerful in America; It has been successful at times in inducing our kinsmen to 'twist the lion's tail ;' but, when we have common interests, I think the Anglo-Saxons in America know how to deal with the Irish vote." Referring to another of Mr. Monley's assertions, that no positive alliance was desirable, Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN said that "nothing in the nature of a cut-and-dried alliance is proposed. The Americans do not want our alliance at this moment; they do not ask for our assistance, and we do not want theirs. But will any one say that the occasion may not arise when Anglo-Saxon liberty and Anglo-Saxon interests will be menaced by a great combination of other powers? Sir, I think that such a thing is possible, and in that case, whether it be America or England that is menaced, I hope that blood will be found to be thicker than water," Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN'S concluding sentence was received with loud cheers from both of the British parties, but with expressions of dissent from the Irish Nationalists. It ran as follows: "Meanwhile, I say, without forcing this opinion upon either party or desiring that either nation should enter into an alliance with which the majority of both nations would not thoroughly sympathize-I repeat what I said at Birmingham-the closer, more definite and more clear the alliance between the United States and ourselves, the better it will be for both nations and for the civilized

world." No man with a report of this debate before him can deny that both the Conservative and Liberal parties in Great Britain are pledged by their spokesmen to welcome a cordial understanding, if not a definite alliance, with this country.

Transit in New York.

A Boston paper, the Evening Transcript taking seriously catchpenny criticisms of our New York city railroads which it finds in our own newspapers, proceeds to tell us how much better it all is in Boston :

"In fact, the street car management in Boston throughout is far above that of New York. Our cars are clean and wholesome, and they appear to be run for the accommodation of the public and not because they have to be run to satisfy franchise conditions and too high praise can hardly be accorded the mer who work the cars."

The arrangements for transportation in the relatively small and the provincial town of Boston are creditable enough for such a place, doubtless, but they are as far behind New York in extent and scientific adjustment, as the transportation problem there is simpler and easier of solution. Boston stretches out in all directions, and the travel moves accordingly. In New York the travel is almost wholly from north to south and from south to north along a narrow strip of territory. Of course, it is vastly greater in volume here and as the chief part of it must be moved during two or three hours in the morning or evening, the problem of handling it makes the management of the city railways of New York peculiarly difficult.

The longitudinal lines in New York number eleven, of which four are elevated railroads, two underground trolley roads, two cable roads, and three horse roads. All of these run in the same direction, or from north to south, or conversely, that being the direction which the main volume of the pable of fearing that the people are not not to mention the men behind the guns. The travel takes; and the problem, of course, is to meet its demands at the hours when it is greatest, or at night and morning, when the sion and exercise of power may come to mass of the people want to get downtown for business or uptown after the day's work is over. In no other large city of the world is there such a problem. The facilities for handling this travel

have increased enormously during the last twenty years, and more especially during the last ten years, but they are not yet sufficient for it without crowding the passengers. Elevated railroads were introduced, cable or electric traction was substituted for horse cars, and the carrying capacity of the roads was increased vastly. The cars were enlarged, their headway was reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with safety, and the speed was increased. The volume of travel, however, swelled faster than these facilities were augmented, both because of the growth of population and because of the increasing tendency of the population of Manhattan Island to move its residence northward and further away from its place of work in the southern part of the town. Moreover, the better facilities of travel stimulated there is a difference between the two par- travel. It became more comfortable to take the journey by car; the rate of fare was low, and pedestrianism passed out of fashion even where the distance to be traversed was not too great for it. The street railroads had also to supply the demand for transportation from the great ance, if you choose to use the word in the sense of cordial friendship, of an entente multitude of suburban residents and viscordials-with the United States in the tors to New York.

> There arose an outcry, not from the people themselves, but from the newspapers, for an underground road, built by the city, for private capital refused to touch the project. It was demanded by those newspapers as an absolute necessity, as if the addition of any single line of transit to the eleven already existing would settle the whole problem, so that everybody could be carried uptown or downtown in a jiffy, and always be sure of a seat. Meantime the carrying capacity of those eleven existing lines has been increased far more than could have been the augmentation by such an underground road, and the facilities actually at hand are more convenient to the people, being in different avenues and not confined to a single road, from whose stations many of them would be widely separated. This extension of transit facilities is still

> going on. The Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue, now traversed by horse cars, are to be trolleyed underground, and more, longer, and better cars are to be introduced; the speed is to be increased, and the headway is to be lessened. Thus their present facilities for carrying passengers will be multiplied many times. These trolleyed lines alone will be able to carry as many passengers as could be carried by the vaunted underground road; and the cost of the construction will not be one-tenth as great. Moreover, their open-air transit will suit

far better than would any single line bored through the ground at a cost to the city of from fifty to one hundred and fifty million

dollars. These are simple facts, and they should be mastered by Boston newspapers before they undertake to write about intramural transportation in New York. As to the specific criticisms of the Boston Evening Transcript on the management of our street railways, they are based on pure falsehood. Instead of the transit of Boston being better than ours, it is far inferior. Its roads do not approach ours in equipment and management. The New York street cars are unexcelled anywhere in the world for cleanliness and wholesomeness, except, it may be, so far as concerns th horse cars, which are about to be discarded wholly, and consequently have been allowed to go to decay. Nowhere else are cars run more strictly than here "for the accommodation of the public" and not merely "to satisfy franchise conditions." They are run by companies eager to earn dividends, and which are obliged to accommodate the public in order to do it. "The men who work the cars" are attentive to their business; they constitute an admirably disciplined force under the management of the best railroad ability attainable in the world.

The railroad transportation of New York is the most systematic, the best equipped and the most expertly administered system of urban transit in the world. The configuration of Manhattan Island, with its consequent social peculiarities, may render impossible the complete cure of the evil of the congestion of travel, at certain hours more especially, but year by year railroad skill and enterprise are more and more successful in their efforts to master the difficulty.

Sound Americanism in Iowa.

The Republicans of the First Iowa Congress district are not disturbed by that spook of "imperialism" which is driving the Springfield Republican and the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD into neurasthenia Iowa wants the facts, and no ghosts need apply. At their Congress Convention the other day these Iowa Republicans put into their platform a few facts and inevitable conclusions therefrom which we recommend to the consideration of the weak brothren and the sentimental shrickers. The Mugwump bird store is full of poll parrots squawking "Conquest!" and so on. As the present war was forced upon this nation by Spain," says the First Iowa district, "it is a war of self-defence and not of conquest; but if in self-defence we are compelled to seize upon the hitherto possessions of Spain in any part of the globe, we pledge to the people of these islands a sound, stable, and humane government until the wisdom of the people of the United States shall decide as to their future "

Observe that there is no excitement among these Republicans. They are convinced that we are going to give good government to such Spanish territory as has fallen or may yet fall into our hands. They are also convinced that the people of the United States can continue to control such territory permanently and advantageously, if they choose:

"We deny that their permanent retention would be a departure from the traditions of the republic, but, if so, then we are confronted with new conditions demanding new settlements, and as

New occasions teach new duties.

Time makes ancient good uncouth, and the wisdom of one hundred years ago may be the foolishness of to-day; therefore, if it appears best to retain these islands as colonies or otherwis the genius of the American people can be depended upon to work out their proper destinies."

The whole gang of professional pessimists, always underrating or despising the intelligence of the people, assumes in advance that appexation and expansion mean misgovernment, corruption, and ultimately ruin. These Iowa Republicans have a healthier and saner spirit. They are incaequal to whatever increase of responsibility and opportunity for the beneficent extentheir hands.

Confidence in the United States, strong belief in the people and the destiny of the United States, cannot be felt by those who assume them to be incapable of occupying a more commanding place or wielding wisely a greater influence among the nations.

Spain's Problem of Home Defence.

With the Antilles, the Philippines and all her other island possessions in America and Asia now abandoned to their fate, it might seem that Spain's new task of coast protection had been simplified and made sasy. She will have Camara's squadron to ald the home fleet, and both can be supported by harbor forts.

But a little reflection will show that Spain will be distressed with uncertainty as to where Commodore Watson will strike. With her long line of seacoast on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and her Canary and Balearic islands, she will be puzzled as to the best point of concentration for her fleets. The chances would seem to be that CAMARA's fleet will not go to the Canaries, because, if Warson should leave those islands aside and keep on to the main coast of Spain, CAMARA would be many hundred miles away from Cadiz. Yet, if the only naval defence of the Canaries should be the few torpedo craft and the auxiliary cruiser now understood to be there, this petty force would be overwhelmed at once by WATSON's fleet.

As to the shore defences of the Canaries, correspondent writing to the Pall Mall Gasette from Las Palmas, the capital, says that at that point they are most inadequate. They consist of a battery of mixed smooth bore and rifled muzzle loaders on the heights overlooking the harbor, six obsolete field guns north of the mole, a six-gun battery in the artillery barracks within the town, and a small saluting battery. With modern long-range guns the Americans could quickly wreck the batteries from outside the zone of the Spanish fire." This was the state of things as late as July 1, and although the defences have doubtles been strengthened somewhat since, yet there will not be time, even if there were means, to make them impregnable to the tremendous 13-inch projectiles of the

Oregon and the Massachusetts. With such feeble defences at the capital we need look for none of great consequence anywhere else, even at Santa Cruz, on Teneriffe Island, which is among the most strongly fortified places. Of course, the problem of landing and holding the islands is different. The Spanish have a large infantry force in the islands, the Las Palmas correspondent saying that they assert that 11,000 are there, although he thinks they could muster only 5,000. But it seems clear that the defences of Les Palmes, as

Nationalists, to whose attitude Mr. CHAM- | the convenience and the taste of the public | they exist to-day, could be treated by WATSON as DEWEY treated Manila's.

Should be go to Spain's coast he will find a score of different places inviting attack. The whole Mediterranean coast from the Strait of Gibraltar to the French boundary is lined with them-Cartagens, strongly fortified; Barcelona, Alicante, Valencia, Almeria, Malaga, and others. Hence we find the Spaniards making strenuous efforts to dominate the Strait by fortifica-

tions on both sides. But we are not compelled to enter the Mediterranean in order to devastate Spain's coasts. North of Portugal are Vigo, La Coruña, Ferrol, where the Cardenal Cisneros is under construction; with Santander, Bilbao and other ports in the Bay of Biscay. Cadiz, itself, on the Atlantic, south of Portugal, might not escape danger from Warson's guns, for, although its harbor is strongly fortified and protected by mines, an English observer has pointed out that it could be attacked on the south without entering the harbor, by firing across the narrow isthmus there into the arsenal and dockyard.

Spain, in short, is the victim of uncertainty as to where Commodore Waston will strike, and must divide her naval resources. The mere disturbance of her commerce by an enemy operating upon her coasts will be very hurtful.

Congressman Cummings's Cuban Sketches.

Although Congress has adjourned, the Congressional Record is yet appearing. Its columns are occupied by the tailings of the session. Among these remainders we find a document of great historical and contemporary interest, the Hon. Amos J. Cum-MINGS'S report to the House of his visit to Cuba last March.

In April, as will be remembered, Mr. CUMMINGS made a patriotic speech in support of the War Revenue bill. On that oc casion he defined the duty of Democrats toward a Republican Administration in time of war in a manner which drew upon him the howls of some curs in his party, but won the hearty approval of most Americans, Mr. Cummings's speech of April 29 appears in the Congressional Record of July 13, and he has used his privilege, under the special order that governed the debate on the War Revenue bill, to extend his remarks and spread upon the record the narrative of his personal observations and experiences in the island just before the war began.

We print on another page the greater part of Mr. CUMMINGS's speech on Cuba. Those who begin to read it will read it through. Other Representatives and several Senators have described the conditions existing in the island previously to the war, but their methods of statement have been more conventional. The value of Mr. Cummings's report is in its fresh and vigorous descriptions, the varied information presented in most attractive form, the stock of story and anecdote illuminating the situation, the penetrating observation of men and things, and the swiftly drawn portraits of the conspicuous actors in the Cuban tragedy, from WEYLER and MACEO to BLANCO and FITZHUGH LEE.

As literature it is a remarkable and interesting production. As a speech printed in the columns of the Congressional Record, it is wonderful and revolutionary.

If the partisans of Commodore SCHLEY insist on claiming for him all the glory of the Santingo fight, to the disadvantage of Rear Admiral Sampson, they will be running against the etiquette of war, and they will be pretty sure to rouse another movement in behalf of the va-rious Captains of the American ships engaged. The thrilling chase of the Spaniards was really more of a Captain's battle than the work of a flag officer; and whoever undertakes for the benfit of SCHLEY to exclude SAMPSON from the affair will have to show good reasons why Captains Cooke, Evans, Clarke, and Higginson do not fairly deserve the lion's share of the glory. Commander of our fleet at Santiago was W. T. Sampson, Rear Admiral.

BREWER was only a humble Post Office inspector. He is dead of yellow fever at his post at Siboney, and he deserves to be held in honorable memory just as if he had died with a musket in his hand at the front. He was serving his country, and doubtless serving it well; and he fell in the performance of his duty

We ask the special attention of physicians and men of science to the account printed elsewhere in this morning's Sun of Dr San. ARELLI's preventive and cure for the yellow fever. The investigations and experiments de scribed are of singular importance. At all times such an article would be worth reading. Nov that the breaking out of yellow feveramong the American troops in Cuba has caused a deep anxiety, the discoveries of Dr. Sanabelli are of extraordinary interest; and every fair and competent criticism and test of their value will be a service to humanity.

Was there ever such a furious, violent renewal of a man's youth as that of Brig.-Gen. WORTH, now at Governor's Island, recovering from his wounds received at Santiago? Wil-LIAM S. WORTH, a son of Gen. WORTH, whose monument is in Madison Square, was born in New York, and became Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry on April 26, 1861. He was nearly 60 years of age, therefore, when, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, with a record of four years of war service, closed more than thirty years before, he set out for Santiago. There he "struck it hot." On the afternoon of July 1 the brigade to which Col. WORTH's regiment was attached was ordered to attack El Caney. Col. Wickors, commanding, was killed inside of ten minutes. Col. WORTH succeeded him in the command, and, charging up San Juan through mud and fences and Mauser bullets. his sword arm was shot out of action, being hit twice, and then two bullets through his lungs stretched him on the ground, while his brigade rushed on to victory.

Col. WORTH will stop wearing his arm in a

sling, but he and his descendants will wear his family honors easily forever.

The speech of Senator HOAR of Massachusetts at the Summer School of Clark University at Worcester is printed elsewhere in this paper, with few omissions. The Senator has said some things of late which gave an impression that in age he had lost some of his early elasticity of spirit; but in this address he proves that he is as young as ever, and that he shows his countrymen's pride and confidence and their hearty contempt for the brood of defamers of the nation who have kept up their howling so ceaselessly for twenty years past.

Old Glory as Amended.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUS-Sir: I observed in your columns a day or so ago a remark that the union and distinctiveness by the multiplicity of stars. The remedy is plain. Extend the blue to the foot of the fag, the heraldic shield represented being thus party per pale." This would give plenty of room for stars. While it might look queer at first, we should soon get used to it. It would be an "honorable augmentation," significant of additional achievement, which has surely been conspicuously ear

CELTS GALORE.

The Blood of Erin Flows in Many Distinguished Veins of America.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You recently published a letter which escaped my at tention until to-day. It was signed "E. H. M." The writer went over a great deal of ground, ising few words and no argument. His mental operations apparently coased when he began to write. After sulogining a race of people that does not existivis the Anglo-Savon), he started in to create another race, i. c., the Anglo-Irish, and transforms sterling Irishmen like Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, Flood, Grattan, Martin, et al., into members of that tribe with a simple

scratch of his pen. Then he failed "to recollect" the name of any man of Irish or Celtic blood who ever amounted to shucks in this country. It is not to convince E. H. M. that I write this, for there is an A. P. A. ring about his letter that warns all who read that he is not of the kind who desire to be convinced. There are many thousands of Americans who read THE SUN who know little or nothing about Irish or Celtic affairs. They simply have not the time to devote to the subjeet. It is to them I direct these words.

If E. H. M. will take the trouble to visit St. Paul's Church on Broadway he will at a glance see there monuments erected in memory of three Celts who attained eminence in this coun-

see there monuments erected in memory of three Ceits who attained eminence in this country. I refer to Gen. Richard Montgomery of Revolutionary fame: Thomas Addis Emmet. one of the most famous lawyers and Attorney-General of this State, and Dr. MacNevin, a famous physician and a sincere patrios.

Perhaps E. H. M. is varsed in American history. If so, he has probably heard of the Declaration of Independence. Tweive of the men who signed it were of Ceitic origin namely. Charles Carroll, Edward Rutledge. Thomas Lynch, Jr., John Hancock, William Whipple. Matthew Thornton (Limerick), James Smith, George Taylor, George Read. Thomas McKean, Thomas Nelson, and Charles Thompson, "the perpetual Secretary of Congresa."

E. H. M. may perhaps have heard of Commodors John Barry, the father of the American navy, a Catholic and a native of Woxford. Perhaps, too, he has heard of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, who won the first naval victory of the Bevolution for the patriotic cause.

In 'the times that tried men's souls" the bravest and most trusted of Washington's associates were men of purely Celtic origin, for example: Gen. John Sullivan, Gen. Andrew Lewis, Gen. Reche Fermoy, Gen. John Stark, Gen. Edmund Hand, Gen. James Clinton, Gen. Rutherford, Gen. Thompson, Gen. Irving, and Gen. Richard Butler. Half of the patriotic army was made up of Irish Catholics and Irish Presbyterians, a fact that was attested to before the English Parliament.

Nor has the Celt been slow in the matter of political honors. Presidents George Clinton, Calhoun, John O. Breekinridge, Thomas A. Heudricks, and A. E. Stevenson are also of Irish descent. Vice-Presidents George Clinton, Calhoun, John A. Logan, Alexander Porter, John Smylle, George Read. Charles Carroll, Pierce Butler, John Eager Howard, John Armstrong, De Witt Clinton, William R. King, Gen. Lewis Caas, Thomas Fitzgerald, Francis Kernan, W. J. Sewell, William Allen, Senator Casseriy, Charles W. Jones Broderick Farley, Matthews & Gen. Reches W. Jones Broderick Farley, Matthews & Gen. Lewis Geas, Tho

in Congress, namely: Messrs. Blaine, James K. Polk, Michael C. Kerr. Samuel Sullivan Cox, and James L. Orr.

No less eminent has the Celt been in America's military operations. I shall mention a few: Gen. James Bhields, the famous Irish-American soldier, who represented Missouri, Illinois, and Minnesota in the United States Senate, the hero of Chapultepee and conqueror of Stonewall Jackson; Lisut. Gen. Philip Sheridan, Gen. Philip Kearny, Gen. John Gibbon, Gen. Quincy Adams Gilmore, Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, Gen. Michael Corcoran, Gen. Mulligan, Major-Gen. Beujamin F. Butler, Major-Gen. William J. Sewell, Gen. Patterson, Gen. Smith of Delaware and Gen. John A. Logan.

Some of the most famous writers America has produced were men of Celtic birth or origin. For example, let me name Horace Greeley, John Boyle O'Reilly, William Cullen Bryant, Butler, Kentucky's historian; David Ramsay, historian of South Carolina; Robert Adrain, Mathew Carey, Henry C. Carey, James G. Blaine, statesman and author; Boucicault, Henry Carey Baird.

In the legal domain men of Celtic origin have been equalls favour.

statesman and author; Boucleault, Henry Carey Baird.

In the legal domain men of Celtic origin have been equally famous. Permit me to mention a few distinguished Irish-American lawyers; Chief Justice John Rutledge of the United States Supreme Court, Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady, Justice E. M. Cullen, Justice Dennis O'Brico of the Court of Appeals, Justice MecKenna of the United States Supreme Court, Gen. B. F. Butler, Daniel Dougherty, Justice Morgan J. O Brien of the Appellato Court, Justice Charles P. Daly, Justice Frederick Smyth, Irishmen excel in every walk in life, ornament every profession or field of thought or action.

Brooklyn, July 4, 1838. American Celt.

THE BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

Causes of Gov. Black's Delay in Announce ing the Appointment of Its Members.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bill was passed by the Legislature last April providing for a State Board of Embalmers. The Governor was required to appoint the five members of the board before July 1. A careful scrutiny of all the papers fails to show who are the appointees. Who they will be is a matter of great interest to all who are in the undertaking and embalming profession throughout the State, and their number is not inconsiderable. It is computed that there are over ten thousand persons connected with the trade in Greater it is computed that the trace persons connected with the trace persons connected with the trace.

J. A. Vandevoort.

J. A. Vandevoort.

The last Legislature passed laws providing for the appointment of a State Board of Undertakers, and of Tax and Commerce investigating Commissioners. Though the time named in the laws for the appointment of these officials has elapsed, Gov. Black having been very busy with the affairs of the extraordinary session of the Legislature and with war matters, it is expected that the appointments will be made some time this month. Gov. Black, it is said, does not consider that the laws were "mandatory" requiring him to appoint the commissioners within the time named; but only "directory." rectory

A Card from a Rough Rider Troop.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The officers and men of the rough riders, and particularly of Troop I, are astonished and indignant at the statement which appeared in the New York Werld issues of July 3 and 10, that Hallett Alsop Borrows of New York was the only man of 20,000 to respon to a call for volunteers to operate the dynamits or gelatine gun used at Santiago. The facts are these H. A. Borrowe was in this troop, and when he left it, three or four days before the expedition broke camp, it was, according to his own statement, to act as prderly on Gen Shafter's staff

Until the expedition had started, nobody knew there was a dynamite gun, and consequently no call for volunteers had ever been heard of. During the night previous to the starting of the

for volunteers had ever been heard of.

During the night previous to the starting of the Shafter expedition an order came to this troop for a special detail of two sergeants and four men to operate a rapid-fire gun.

The men were detailed, waked up, received their orders, packed up and started off, and in the morning the news spread around the troop that Sergeants Rieber, Ricketts and four men, among the latter of whom was Borrowe, had gone on a special detail with a rapid-fire gun, and the first news the troop had that there was a dynamite gun with the especiation came from the World.

To say that Mr. Borrowe was the only man in 20,000 to volunteer to operate the dynamite gun on account of the danger is incorrect, a rank injustice and a slur on his comrades, at least half of whom, having at some time been miners and having handled dynamite for years, would use it in a gun with the same indifference to danger that they would in a shaft. Events in Santiago recently have shown that the difficulty hitherto has been to restrain the rough raters from danger; apparently they need no urging into it, and had the opportunity been given; every-body that cared for artillery work would have volunteered; the danger of it would not have been given a thought.

Relying therefore, upon the well-known fairness of The BUR to correct such a misstatement, one which Mr. Borrowe himself would be the first to discialm, I trust you will help remove this reflection upon the courage of the 18,000 chore, in next Sunday's SUR.

PERCYAL CAMERY (CAMEL).

CAMER OF BOUGH RIDERS, TROOP I, TAMPA, Fla., July 12.

Pride and Anxiety as to the Regulars.

Pride and Anxiety as to the Regulars. To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: In to-day's Sur

the letter headed the "Regulars Are All Right ouched a responsive chord in the hearts of mothers, sisters and others who are left behind to watch and wait for tidings from their loved ones at the front. Hundreds have had no news since the boys set sail for poor Cubs, and I know of more than one wome

for poor Cubs, and I know of more than one woman whose eyes are weary scanning every little bit of news in expeciation of seeing the beloved name. Buspense in this case is simply unbearable expecially as we all know there were more regulars killed and wounded than hars been reported.

I have a brother at the front who, fired with sympathy for the poor Cubans, left a good place in Ireland and came out to join in the fray for freedom and glory. As he was antions to serve under first-class officers he joined the regulars (Twenty-first-class officers, and they worry night and day. Bo with hundreds of others. We appeal to The Sux to help us by publishing as complete a list as possible of regulars killed and wounded. By doing so The Sux will carn the gratitude of the affilicted mothers and sisters.

ONE OF OUR GIANT WARRIORS. Gen. H. W. Lawton, Who Won His Two Stars at El Caney.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. papers have given many short blographies of H. W. Lawton, now a Major-General of volunteers, who commands one of the divisions of Shafter's army, and whose men were engaged in the desperate assault of El Caney They have told of his long years of service, of how he has worked himself up through the lieutenancies to his present rank, and of the training given him of more than a quarter of a

century of experience: but of the gigantic size,

the phenomenal strength and activity, the ab-

normal endurance, the utter fearlessness and

the inalienable pictures queness of the man not a word. I have the honor to know him well, and, since I like men whose basic manhood has not been utterly refined out of them. I like him. Lawton reminds me always of Scott's Norman baron, Front de Boeuf. He has better morals, of course, as well as a very pretty taste in red wines and reed birds, but he giant slain by Richard of the Lion Heart, is as direct in his methods, and, in personal or general combat, every bit as savage. There is plenty of the primal man in him. What he thinks he says. He has a strong sense of justice, but his temper is terrific and he is not gentle. He requires of subordinates the utmost endeavor, and gets it. He asks no one to do work that he is not competent and willing to do himself. Naturally a leader, he goes first, and the more difficult or desperate the undertaking the faster he goes. Upon the gray granite slat

work that he is not competent and willing to do himself. Naturally a leader, he goes first, and the more difficult or desporate the undertaking the faster he goes. Upon the gray granite slab which covers the mouldering bones of a Confederate officer who sleeps on the magnolia-petalled uplands of Louislana is an inseription. He never told his men to go on." That will do for Lawton when he dies.

He is 0 feet 3 inches high. He weighs 210 pounds and nearly every ounce of it is bone and blood and tendon and muscle. He is 55 years old and as springy as a youth. His capacity to go without food, drink or sleep is seemingly unlimited. Macumazahn the Zulus called Quartermain—'the one who has his eyes open." Macumazahn Lawton will keep them open for a week at a stretch when necessary, and then walk, talk, eat, drink or fight a dozen men to a standatill. He has lived a life of peril and hardship. His only rule of hygiene is a tub in the morning. He has taken no sort of care of himself. Let so splendidly was he endowed by nature that there is no perceptible weskening of his forces. Apparently he is as powerful and enduring as when I saw him first. That was more than ten years ago. He had completed one of the most remarkable least of strength and perseverance chronicled in the long annals of the Anglo-Saxon race, but he was as fresh as a rose in the morning.

He stood on the Government reservation at San Antonio surpounded by the tawny savage band of Ohiricahua Apaches, whom he had hunted off their feet. Nearhim, taciturn but of kindly visage, stood young Chief Naches, almost as tall as he. In a tent close by lay Geronimo, the medicine man, groaning from a surpoused about him came only to his shoulder. He towered among them, stern, powerful, dominant—an incarnation of the spirit of the white sigures of the hereditary enemies of the whites grouped about him came only to his shoulder. He towered among them, stern, powerful, dominant—an incarnation of the spirit of the white sigures of the hereditary enemies of the white sigur

Six weeks afterward an Indian, whose bones Six weeks afterward an Indian, whose bones seemed ready to start through his skin, came to the camp and said that Geronimo was ready to surrender. Lawton went alone to the lair of the starving wolves and received their submission. Cavernous eyes glared at him. Lips black from thirst and hunger were drawn back over discolored teeth. Skeleton fingers pointed at him. From skeleton jaws came sounds of pleadings mixed with wrath. The poison of bitter racial hatred was in every glance. "Even the rocks smelled like mad Indian," he told me with a laugh long afterward. He lounged among them, their master by virtue of superior courage and strength and hardihood, and they followed him like sheep to food and imprisonment. That is the story in outline of the capture of Geronimo, physician, wisard, conjurer, orator, and murderer.

The man of El Caney is the man of the Mogallons and the man of the Mogallons is the

gallons, and the man of the Mogallons is the reincarnation of some shining, helmsted glant warrior who fell upon the sands of Palestine in the first crusade, with the red blood welling over his corselet and his two-handed battle-sword shivered to the hilt. The race-type persists unchanged in eye, in profile, in figure It is the race which in all the centuries the Valkyrs have wafted from the war-decks, have hailed from the holmgangs or helmet-strewn moorlands—the white-skinned race, which drunk with the liquor of battle, reeled around the dragon standard at Senlac, which fought with Richard Grenville, which broke the Old Guard at Waterloo, which rode up the slope at Balaklava, which went down with the Cumberland at Hampton Roads, which charged with Pickett at Gettysburg—the race of the trader, the financier, the statesman, the inventor, the colonizer, the creator, but, before all, the fighter. gallons, and the man of the Mogalions is the

Profanity in the Streets. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In noting with

sincere pleasure the remarks made by some of your correspondents concerning the offence of public profanity and obscenity, I am surprised that one of them should say that it is not possible to pre-vent it. If this be true, why is it true? It is not difficult to prevent stealing, or, at least, if it exists, those who aregulity of it are punished, and as yet the thief is not defended in his stealing by any class of society. So with swearing. Nobody will de-fend him, and even the most profune will excuse themselves on the ground of forgetfulness or habit Now, if an ordinance were in existence or in force against the man, woman, or boy swearing in public places, a very few arrests would soon put a stop to it, because, in my opinion, there is not a man who swears who would not be glad if some means were adopted by which he could be broken of the habit. As I say, the swearer swears from habit, and he cannot possibly get any gain or

be broken of the habit. As I say, the swearer swears from habit, and he cannot possibly get any gain or good out of it. Therefore, if it were taken from him he would not be a loser in any degree. If drivers of teams, if men on street corners, if newsboys and bootblacks, if men of all grades on the public streets who swear constantly and senselessly before good women and little children were brought up with a round turn and made to pay a fine of 8 for each offence, it is safe to say that one time would settle that business for each one arrested, and the alarm would soon spread all over the city and the swearing would no longer be heard in the streets.

As to the open obscenity so prevalent, it is searcely credible of a civilized city, And, worst of all the shame of it is at the doors of the women of New York—the mothers, the wives, the daughters, the spicers, the sweethearts! Custom among all civilized acidy has set for men a certain decency of speech and action in deference to the purity of women. It is the women who govern the morates of manifold, and it is from them the men receive their best and cleanest thoughts and purposes. What they demand in the decent amenties of life men grant them your deaths. For the disregard of this sentime, went to the death. For the disregard of this sentime, went in the Hersforz. Teady and willing to make the way clean before them, the women of New York go about the streets, either heedless of what they hear—God forbid—or too much interested in their shopping or their calls to take the time to demand to the four men hear means be adopted to make the streets of the city of New York 8t for a decent woman to know the city of New York 8t for a decent woman to know the city of New York 8t for a decent woman to know he would aubject his womankind to it.

Yearron.

Help for Miss Schenck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Ser: May I suggest through your paper that intelligent help be sent Miss Schenck at Babylon, and that the work for the Red Cross go on? It is a very fine thing, is inte people far and near, and, though naturally the work has grown beyond the limits of a family, why cannot a room. fitted with chairs and tables, be procured near the Balvion Post Office, Red Cross workers furnished, systematic arrangements made, help given in the Post Office (for it seems wrong that the Postmaster bears the expense of extra service), and the work continued to its own conclusion? It cannot be stopped, for word will never reach the hamlete as the pica has. What other scheme for raising money has been so wonderfully successful! Honor to Miss Schenck, and let the work go on!

As a bimble contributor of \$1\$ and the writer of none of the circulars, for I returned mine only with the money, I beg that the work may go on, the tee plants hastened to Cube, and the greatest praise given to the young lady who has made the money.

Answ January Workers. has grown beyond the limits of a family, why cannot

THE DAUGHTER OF THE STUDENTS. A Tot with Many Papas-Wild Fellows with

Attached to the recent charity festival of the Students' Association of Paris there is a little romantic story, the living heroine of which is

Lucie Jacqueline Bagarre, now 5 years old. In July, 1893, the students of the Latin Quarter had a fight with the police in which there were many wounded on both sides, and one young man named Nuger was killed. He was a favorite with the college boys, and they realized the fact that his death was caused by their wild ponsense. The day after the cessation of hostilities one Mms. Resson found an infant under the porch of the Church of Saint Jacques. She picked up the

Besson found an infant under the porch of the Church of Saint Jacques. She picked up the abandoned baby and carried it to the Chief of Police of the district. The child was immediately sent to the establishment known as the Enfants Assistée, where it was numbered 4.811. It was a little girl.

Incidentally the story or little fait divers was brought to the notice of the committee of the Students' Association. Let us adopt that child, "shouted one of the members. The suggestion was applauded, and, on being put in the form of a regular motion was carried unanimously. The committee then proceeded to comply with all the rules and forms regarding the adoption of a child, agreeing, among other things, to pay for her education. It remained only to give her a name, as the little one was found under the porch of the Church of Saint Jacques, they decided that her first names should be Lucie Jacqueline, and, as she was found at the closs of the row in the Latin Quarter, they made her surname Bagarre, a sonorous but strange name surely, and suggestive of her expected ability to battle her way through the world. In the language of the Bowery the name becomes "Lucy J. Freefight."

Every year the committee of the Students' Association pay 300 francs for the education of their daughter. They determined, also, to give her a little dowry; and so one-third of the receipts of the recent charity featival at the Trocadéro goes to Mile, Bagarre. The money has been placed in the hands of an insurance company, the policy maturing when Miss Freefight becomes of age.

Lucy Is now a sweet little to with blond har and great blue eyes. Her papas are delighted with her.

EGYPT EXPLORATION BUND.

A New York State Branch of the English

Organization Formed. In 1883 the Egypt Exploration Fund was orranized in England. Its work is threefold. The primary object is exploration. The second is the archeological survey, which aims to preserve the record of the monuments which are exposed to native and alien vandalism. The third object is the study of Greeco-Roman re-

From the English organization, of which Six John Fowler, Bart., is President, have sprung

John Fowler, Bart., is President, have sprung several branches in the United States. There are branches in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and recently a New York State branch has been established here.

In the Metropolitian Museum of Art there are three cases of Egyptian specimens. Two of these came from the English organization through the Boston branch, and were supposed to be an equivalent of the contributions which New York devotees of Egyptian archeology had made to the general fund through the Boston branch. The New York contributions were not wholly satisfied with the number of specimens allotted to them and, in order to secure a prorata allotted to them and, in order to secure a prorata allotment, determined to form a separate organization. This they did and on June 10 received the sanction of the English committee of the fund.

The President of the New York branch is Spencer Trask, and the Secretary is the Rev. Charles R. Gillett, D. D., Librarian of the Union Thoological Seminary, Dr. Gillett says that although the branch has been so recently organized, the returns from the prespectus issued have been very gratifying and insure a goodly number of specimens from the results of the exploration which will be undertaken next winter.

Among the specimens already secured for the

exploration which will be undersason heave winter.

Among the specimens already secured for the Metropolitan Museum of Art are the first and second comins of Tabekenkhonsut, about 650 B. C., and a limestone slab with the name Ptolemy I. Soter I. (the form of the name be-ing identical with that of Ptolemy V. Epi-phanes, in the famous Rosetta stone, the key to the hieroglyphic writing), 305 B. C.

The members of the local branch hope to stimulate interest in the Egyptian explorations and their results by securing valuable speci-mens for the art museum here.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. In moving the battleship Temeraire in the Devomort dockyardiher bowsprit knocked to pieces the big

On the Amur River and its tributaries, the Ussuri and the Shilks, there are now plying ninety-four prisian Government. Bussia is going to abolish the difficulties of naviga-

sixty-ton shears in the yard which cost \$25,000.

tion at the mouth of the Volga by cutting a canal directly from the river to the Caspian Sea. Work on it will begin this summer. Spain has more blind men than any other State in western Europe. The proportion is 148 to every 100,000 inhabitants, while in France, Germany and

England it is 84, 85 and 88, respectively. Taxation of corporations in Paris has led to the transfer of many main offices to Brussels, French s cieties being incorporated there under the laws of

Belgium to avoid the French income tax. Tobacco has preserved one German old lady to the age of 99 years. A London old woman, just before dying at nearly 80 years of age, said: "It's time for me to go. I don't seem to get any ple out of my pipe."

England has paid \$450,000 in pensions to eleven past members of the Cabinet during the last thirty years, some of whom held office for a short time only. The late Mr. C. P. Villiers, long the Father of the House of Commons, took the lion's share, over There has been a round-up of bandits in Corsica

lately. One was shot dead near ajaccio by a gen-darme whom he had just mortally wounded, two others were caught near Bonifacio after a fight, and a fourth escaped wounded, after killing the informer who had betrayed him to the police. Vegetarians came out shead in a recent 100 kilo

metre (64 miles) walking match at Berlin with a time limit of eighteen hours. Out of twenty-two competi tors, eight of them vegetarians, only six, all vegetarians, covered the distance in the time specified. the winner finishing in fourteen hours and a quarter The other two vegetarians lost their way and walked five miles extra, but came in next, followed after an hour's interval by the only meat eater that completed the course. The others all dropped out before cover ing half the distance. Edmund Kean's autograph letters fetched good

prices at the recent sale of Charles Kean's library and relies in London. The last letter to his wife in which he said, " Let us be no longer fools; come home; for get and forgive. If I have erred it was my head, not my heart," brought \$147; others sold for \$100, \$80 and \$80. His bronze inketand brought \$18, the yataghan presented to him by Lord Byron \$112, the claymore he used in "Macbeth" \$182, and "Cardie Wolsey's hat' \$135. The cup made from Shakespeare's mulberry tree presented to Charles Kean was sold for \$177, his set of prompt books in sixty-five volumes for \$480, and a presentation copy of Charles Dickens's " Life of Joseph Grimaldi" for \$61. Carnival "confetti" have decided a curious point

in Paris sanitation. Opponents of the sewage farm system at Achères had declared that the drainage in the city was so slow that it took two or three weeks for the sewage to reach the pumping station at Clichy, and that the fermentation going on in that period was dangerous to the health of Paris. At Easter, this year, a great many of the paper pellets, called "confetti" by the Parisians, that should have been used for the carnival, were thrown about the street. The main boulevards were swept at 3 o'clock in the morning of the mext day, the confetti going into the sewers, and before 11 they began to appear at Achères. By noon the sawage fields were covered thick with them. The passage had taken about eight hours, the sewage travelling five miles, and the fermentation theory was knocked in the head.

Hugo dirty linen has just been washed in a Paris police court, M. Jean Charcot being fined \$10 for slapping his brother-in-law, M. Georges Hugo, in the face. It happened at the performance of Victor Hugo's "La Grand'mère" at the Odéon, and was the result of the quarrels between Jeanne Hugo and ber prother, the two children who inspired all or Hugo's 'Grandpère' verse. Georges disapproved of his sister's divorcing Léon Daudet, son of Alphonse, and has ostentatiously paraded his friendship for his exbrother-in-law. The Odéon performance brought out the whole Huge family and their friends. In one box sat Jeanne with her new husband, Dr. Charcot's son, and in a neighboring box her brother with her ex-husband. M. Charcot, feeling affronted at M. Daudet's presence, left his box to request M. Hugo to turn him out; they met in the lobby, and after calling each other names, M. Charcot slapped M. Hugo. He refused to accept a challenge from him the next day on the ground that they were too closely related The police court remained as the only tribunal which would salve the family honor. In imposing the fine the Judge explained that it was made a small one on account of the provocation given to his sister by M. Georges Hogo.